

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN-SEPTEMBER 14, 1887.

PRICES ARE RIGHT!

We take care that they stay right. You know it; your coming proves it.

TINWARE AGAIN TO-DAY!

Received yesterday the SECOND INVOICE OF TINWARE, in such quantity that all can now be supplied.

IS THERE ANY QUESTION ABOUT IT?

Whom should you patronize—the House that brought the prices down (and that within a week) on an article as TINWARE, or those who have kept the price up for years, and would no doubt continue to do so, did we not force them to try and meet ours.

Our motto has ever been: "Buy right, and sell at a fair profit, and the CUSTOMERS WILL FIND YOU."

We shall continue to keep this line of goods in stock at all times, and make additions as fast as the public appreciate good goods at low prices.

The "Nutrizio" Coffee Pot, with inside removable cylinder, in 3 sizes, 75, 85 and 95 cents.  
Platinized Octagon Tea Pots (three sizes), 25, 35 and 45 cents.  
"Acme" Fry Pans, patent handles, 13 cents.  
Polished Fry Pans (large size), 23c.  
Hunter's Rotary Flour Meal Sifter, 25 cents.  
Three Hoop (brass) Cedar Water Pans, with covers, 75 cents.  
Galvanized Water Pails, extra-heavy and strong (10 quart), 50 cents; 12 quart, 65 cents; 14 quart, 70 cents; 16 quart, 75 cents; 18 quart, 90 cents.  
Tea or Coffee Canisters, 15 cents.  
Double Miners, 10 cents.  
Colanders (two sizes), 20 and 25 cents.  
Japanned Cake Boxes (three large sizes), 70, 85 cents and \$1.  
The Fairy Queen Oil Stove, \$1.25.  
Copper Tea Kettles, 7-inch, \$2.25; 8-inch, \$2.50; 9-inch, \$2.65.  
Half Copper Tea Kettles, 7-inch, \$1.50; 8-inch, \$1.65.  
Tea Kettles, copper bottoms, 6-in., 55c.; 7-in., 70c.; 8-in., 75c.  
Lip Sauce Pans, in six sizes, at 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents.  
Jelly Pie Plates (size, 9 inches), 40 cents per dozen.  
Pie Plates (9 inches), 35 cents per dozen.

Dairy Pans (3 quart), 7 cents.  
Pudding Pans (14 quarts), 5 cents.  
Do, (4 quarts), 10 cents each.  
Dairy Pans (10 quarts), 12 cents each.  
Dairy Pans (12 quarts), 14 cents each.  
Dairy Pans (6 quarts), 10 cents each.  
Plain Wash Basins, with rings, No. 7, 10 cents; No. 7 1/2, 12 cents each.  
Iron Shovels, 5 cents; do, patent handles, 10 cents each.  
Japanned Dust Pans, 10 cents.  
Japanned Dust Pans (half-looped), 18 cents.  
Fancy Crumb Pan and Brush, 35 cents.  
Brass Crumb Pan and Brush, \$1.75.  
Advance Egg Beaters, 9 cents.  
Wire Tea or Coffee Strainers, 5 cents.  
Large Basting Spoons, 5 cents each.  
Japanned Oval Waiters (16 inches), 18 cents each.  
Corn Cake Pans, six cakes, 20 cents; eight cakes, 22 cents; nine cakes, 25 cents; twelve cakes, 35 cents.  
Galvanized Sheet Pails (3 gallons), with cover, 50 cents.  
Do, Painted and Decorated, with cover, 65 cents.

Continuation of our Fall Opening of Fine Imported Millinery, Shapes and Trimmings.

RED HOUSE.

Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

CALIFORNIA MARKET.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
DEALERS IN BUTTER, DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CHEESE, POULTRY, GAME, FISH, FLOUR AND GENERAL PRODUCE. Orders delivered to any part of the city. Telephone No. 58.

Garzoli & Sons.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
DEALERS IN BUTTER, DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CHEESE, POULTRY, GAME, FISH, FLOUR AND GENERAL PRODUCE. Orders delivered to any part of the city. Telephone No. 58.

FRUIT!  
CHRIS. BEHANN.  
Nos. 1028 and 1030 J STREET.  
RECEIVES DAILY CONSIGNMENTS OF Choice Fruits, Berries, Etc., As soon as they appear in the market. Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Strawberries, etc. The best place to buy GROCERIES. Prices always the lowest.

National Grocery.  
Southwest Corner Eleventh and J streets.  
See Ad for PRICE LIST. 1p-1m

CURTIS BROS. & CO.  
(Successors to D. D. DENNEY & CO.)  
Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, FISH, AND California Produce. Careful attention given to the Selection and Packing of Choice Fruits and Vegetables for Disrupt Markets. Nos. 308 and 310 K St., Sacramento, Cal. 1m

S. GERSON & CO.  
220 J Street, SACRAMENTO, CAL.  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, etc. Orders for Produce will receive prompt attention. Consignments solicited.

W. R. STRONG & CO.,  
—WHOLESALE—  
FRUIT AND PRODUCE  
DEALERS,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL.  
W. H. WOOD & CO.  
(Successors to LYON & BURTS).  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CALIFORNIA Fruits and Fruit.  
Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Honey, Dried Fruits, Seeds, Etc., Nos. 117 to 125 J St., Sacramento.

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ICE CREAM!

A WALTER MAKES THE BEST ICE CREAM in the city. It is made out of PURE CREAM, and not from starch. Country orders promptly filled. His Candies have a wide reputation. Saloon and Factory: 824 J Street, 1p

EBNER BROS.  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS.  
116 and 118 K St., bet. Front and Second, Sac'to.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED POMMERY AND CHATELAIN CHAMPAGNE.  
1p-1m

STORAGE  
SACRAMENTO WAREHOUSES.  
FOOT OF Q AND R STREETS.  
CAPACITY TWENTY THOUSAND TONS.  
Apply to J. H. RICHARDS & SONS.

BERNARD W. FLAGG,  
—TEACHER—  
Piano, Organ, Guitar and Flute, Chorus and Solo Singing.  
PROF. FLAGG IS A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, studied music there, and at the New England Conservatory. Best of references. Headquarters at Cooper's Music Store, 421 J Street.

J. HYMAN, JR. & BRO.,  
JEWELRY, WATCHES AND CLOCKS.  
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.  
No. 506 J Street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, have always on hand a choice variety of fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.

POND'S EXTRACT  
FOR PILES, BLIND, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy. For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvelous manner. It is the Ladies' Friend—All female complaints yield to its wonderful power. For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, Toothache, Faceache, Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, its action upon these is most remarkable. RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS. USED IN HOSPITALS!

THE WONDER OF HEALING!  
For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy. For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvelous manner. It is the Ladies' Friend—All female complaints yield to its wonderful power. For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, Toothache, Faceache, Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, its action upon these is most remarkable. RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS. USED IN HOSPITALS!

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PACIFIC COAST.

JAMES G. FAIR AGAIN ENTERS THE NEVADA BANK.

The Milton Mine Attached—Murderous Assault—Foothill Pines—Governor Bartlett's Funeral.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

THE DEAD GOVERNOR.

Arrangements for the Funeral Obsequies of the Late Governor Bartlett.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th.—Governor Bartlett's funeral will take place on Friday next at 11 o'clock, from Pioneer Hall, which will be draped in an appropriate manner. The deceased was a member of the Society of California Pioneers, and at one time was President of the Society. The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, of which the deceased was a member. Rev. Dr. H. W. Beers will deliver the last sermon.

Major-General W. H. Dimond was appointed Marshal of the Day, to make the necessary arrangements for a military and civic display, and to take charge of that part of the funeral. A resolution was adopted inviting all civic societies, which may desire, to attend the funeral.

The body will lie in state in Pioneer Hall until the day of the funeral, guarded by a detail of soldiers from the National Guard. The pall-bearers for this occasion will consist chiefly of friends and officials, as follows: Governor Waterman, ex-Senator A. P. Williams, Mayor E. B. Pond, Stephen M. White, W. H. Jordan, Arthur Rodgers, Adjutant-General O. C. Secretary of State Hendricks, M. D. Boruck, George K. Fitch, George T. Mays, Jr., D. Randolph, John Markley, Private Secretary of the deceased; Dr. Washington Ayer, representing the Pioneers; and Thos. P. Randolph, Executive Secretary of the deceased.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society of California Pioneers, held to-day, resolutions were adopted expressive of the Society's high esteem for deceased and sorrow for his death.

FOURTEEN FIVE FIVE-ARRESTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14th.—Midnight.—The funeral of Governor Bartlett will take place from Trinity Church on Friday at 11 o'clock in the morning. Forty-seven pall-bearers have been appointed, including ex-Governors Burnett, Downey, Stanford, Low, Booth, Pacheco, Perkins and Stoneman.

AMADOR AND CALAVERAS.

Encouraging Prospect for the Coming Fair at Ione.

(Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.)  
Ione, September 13th.—Our citizens and residents of the district are making arrangements for the first fair of the Amador and Calaveras Agricultural Association, which opens here on Wednesday, October 5th, and continues three days. A large tent has been ordered from San Francisco, to be used as a pavilion. The directors of the Association having determined not to erect any exhibition building until next year.

The race-track is in excellent condition, and already many horses are at the stables under training. Arrangements have been made to secure exhibits of cereals, fruit and vegetables in large variety, many farmers have signified their intention of exhibiting their blooded stock, and the ladies are to have a department devoted to handwork with the needle. From letters received from all sections of the State, the indications are that many former residents of Ione will visit us during fair week, and the town will present a lively appearance. The tent and several temporary frame buildings will be erected on the lot adjoining Robert Woolsey's place, where the fair will be held. The selections every evening during the meeting and prominent citizens will speak.

YUBA NOTES.

Supervisor Election—Foothills Scored by Forest Fires.

(Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.)  
MARYSVILLE, September 13th.—The election for Supervisor from the Second District was held in the choice of S. H. Bradley, a Democrat, and a majority of about 100, over C. F. Brown, Republican.

William Quint, an old and well-known resident, was to-day arrested on a charge of larceny. He was charged with the larceny of a horse, which was under attachment, and he took the animal from the stable in which it was kept.

CRIME IN FRESNO.

Murderous Assault on a Ranchman—The Fall Murderer.

(Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.)  
FRESNO, September 13th.—Last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Henry Hely, a rich rancher living near here, who has a large place, was decaying away by two men, beaten almost to death, and robbed of \$15 and a silver watch. He was taken to a hospital in a critical condition. He is hurt internally, and his head is fearfully beaten. Two loafers were arrested soon after and held for the crime, but evidence is hard to find in that part of the town.

FAIR GETS IN AGAIN.

Flood Resigns the Nevada Bank Presidency, and Fair Elected.

(Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Directors of the Nevada Bank, of San Francisco, held to-day, Mr. J. C. Flood resigned as President, owing to ill health, but remains as a Director. At the same time Mr. Geo. L. Brander resigned his position as Vice-President and Director. Ex-Senator James G. Fair was elected a Director and President, and will assume the active management of the bank at once. Mr. John F. Bigelow, who for many years was agent of the Nevada Bank at Virginia City, Nev., was elected Vice-President.

OREGON.

The State Fair—Good Attendance, and Fine Weather—The Races.

(Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.)  
SALEM, September 13th.—The trotting race in the State Fair 2-20 class was won by Blackwood, beating Atlantic and Blacksmith. Time, 2:33. Blacksmith sold as favorite.

The race for colts was postponed, owing to the lateness of the hour.

The attendance was good, and the weather fine.

RATHER PUT OUT.

(Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.)  
LOS ANGELES, September 13th.—The Board of Trade is very indignant over the report from the State Board of Equalization, and republishes, citing cases showing the lameness of the San Francisco assessment compared to that of Los Angeles. Says Mr. Maslin, Secretary of the State Board: "We are grateful that the Board of Trade

has been supplementing the labors of the State Board of Equalization at such a heavy expense of money. Great effort is necessarily entailed by an investigation of the counties of the State sufficient for fair-minded men to find an opinion upon. No doubt the information upon which you express so positive an opinion—the San Francisco assessment should be \$500,000,000—is so precise and conclusive as to be of great assistance to this Board. We would be grateful to have the same for our construction."

A POSSIBLE COMPLICATION.

An Arrest on Mexican Soil May Result in a Defeat of Justice.

(Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.)  
LOS ANGELES, September 13th.—It is extremely probable that the arrest of Gith, the rape thief, will rise to the dignity of an international episode, as it seems to be no doubt that the man was arrested on Mexican soil, and that in so far as his being taken into custody by the American officers it was a breach of international courtesy. To-day he was taken before Superior Judge Gardiner and swore out an application for a writ of habeas corpus on his own behalf. It will be heard on the 17th.

The Milton Mine Levied Upon.

(Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.)  
NEVADA CITY, September 13th.—United States Marshal Franks has levied upon the property of the Milton Mining Company, in this county, for the purpose of enforcing the payment of a small sum of money imposed by the Circuit Court for contempt in violating an injunction by operating their hydraulic mine, the costs of suit and interest to the full amount of \$10 a ton.

The Vintage Begins.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th.—Reports that come to viticultural headquarters in this city are to the effect that wine-making has now generally begun. Napa, Sonoma, Fresno and Livramento vineyards are busy. They began picking wine-grapes last week, and are now in the midst of the vintage. The managers of the must-aid fund have been busy in the vineyard, promising to take 4,000 tons of grapes this season, and pay for them \$2 a ton more than the wineries. Some grapes in the vineyard are already in the press, and the promise to take 4,000 tons at a very low figure—in places at \$10 a ton.

Los Angeles Suicide.

(Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.)  
LOS ANGELES, September 13th.—Felix Ramier committed suicide last evening. His body was found this morning in East Los Angeles. He had been under the influence of drink for some weeks. He shot himself in the neighborhood of the heart. He had had trouble with his wife, from whom he had been separated for some time.

Burglars Well Sentenced.

(Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.)  
SACRAMENTO, September 13th.—The two burglars, Anthony Peters and Henry Wilson, who were convicted of burglary in the Winchester case, were to-day sentenced—one to 19 years at Folsom, and the other to 20 years at San Quentin.

A Child Cremated.

(Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.)  
LOS ANGELES, September 13th.—This morning a little child, named Mary Lachlan, was brought from San Diego for cremation, and was cremated to-night at the crematory in Rosedale Cemetery. It was a case of infantile paralysis. The child was two and one-half years old.

No Further Changes.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th.—[Special.]—Mr. Boruck, Private Secretary to Governor Waterman, to-day announced that no further changes would be made by the Governor until after he arrived at Sacramento.

Petered Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th.—[Special.]—The sixth and closing day of the Golden Gate Fair races showed a small attendance. The first race was won by Prussian Boy, the second race by Romeo, and the third race—in which Peacock, Earl and Wells-Fair were entered—was postponed.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Hops are liable to rot on the vines in Sonoma county, and many pickers.

The people of Manitoba are loudly complaining of the Dominion Government, and are talking of open revolt.

It is reported that there are still 200 convicts at Topolobampo, Mex., many of whom are sick.

Two condemned men have been commuted by the Santa Rosa and Carquinez Railroads, and are to-day being transported to the State Prison.

On Monday a San Francisco policeman arrested a drunken man, and while taking him to a station-house the prisoner shot his gold watch.

The damage done on the Southern Pacific railway by the rains in Arizona will amount to \$200,000. He got a few votes for the office.

Mr. Torso, of Fruitvale, and Miss Wilson, of Vallejo, were married yesterday at San Francisco. A large delegation of delegates from the State of California, now in Washington, has filed his claim to the seat in Congress for which Felton and Sullivan are now contending. He got a few votes for the office.

At San Francisco on Monday the winners in the Golden Gate Fair races were: Sable Wilkes, Arab and Elmer. Arab's fastest time was 2:28.

William Northgrove, of Oroville, let \$25,000 worth of bonds to the State of California. He is not satisfied, and is now suing Northgrove for \$100,000, the first land in Butte county, which Northgrove left.

A CROWDED GENIUS.

A Good Bit of Pertinent Advice.  
Never try to make a genius out of your boy. If he is a genius, both the world and himself will find it out in due season. A great many doctors are unfit to be trusted to treat female diseases, but Lydia E. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound have a marvelous genius and a prescription which the most skilled cannot improve.

One physician frankly said to his patient: "If ever a woman deserved a Crown, that woman is Lydia E. Pinkham for her Vegetable Compound." A few samples from letters all tell the same story: "It has done me more good than all the doctors ever did; am taking my fifth bottle, besides those pills you sent. I believe if I could have had your medicine I would not have been well."—Mrs. A. B. Kaufman, Texas. "I have taken your bottles of Leucorrhoe, irregular menstruation, bearing down pains, with great success. It has benefited me more than any doctor. Am now almost recovered. I am sure I had not heard of it a year ago, I would now be in my grave."—Mrs. F. H. E. German-town, Pa.

Non-Progressive Indians.  
WASHINGTON, September 13th.—Information received at the Indian Office from Interior last week from Buffalo, N. Y., that a mission is a peculiar one. It appears that 1000 years ago near this village, soon after a visit of Louis Philippe, so carefully described in his "Memoires d'Amérique," Gascoigne Minette, a French explorer and trader, found the chief medicine lodge of the Iroquois Indians by the side of a large spring in a glen near the town, known in the language of the Onondagas as "Will of the Great Spirit." A sacred fire was continually burning above the surface of the water, being fed, as the Indians declared, by the religious enthusiasm of his day. Minette attempted to extinguish the fire in order to prove false the Indians' belief that it was permitted to return to Canada. During the French and Indian war the Iroquois abandoned the lodge. To-day the Bradford oil speculators began boring for oil on the

HOME AFFAIRS.

FOUR MEN KILLED AND SIXTY-ONE INJURED.

Great Strike of Coal Miners—A Yacht Contest Spoiled—Sharp's Appeal.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

Trial Test of Yachts for Competition with the Scotch Craft, Thistle.

(Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, September 13th.—[Special.]—The Commercial Advertiser's account of the race to-day between the Thistle and Volunteer, says that off Fort Wadsworth, the Thistle was leading the races. Seeing this, Captain Barr hauled his boom on the Thistle, and kept the cutter back, but somehow she persistently forged ahead, until, by repeatedly emptying her sails, Barr managed to pull her in. Finally, however, the cutter swung around, jibing her boom to port, and turned away in shore to get out of the way. The weather at the start was characterized by mist and clouds, which did not clear away until about 10 o'clock, when a slight breeze came to cause a flutter in a silken flag. What little there was came out of north, which looked dark and foreboding, and the little clouds, which were brought up more by the spirits of all who were watching vainly for a glimpse.

As the morning wore on the sky grew somewhat lighter, and an occasional puff of wind gave some slight hope of improvement later in the day. Meanwhile, down at Bay Ridge, in the Atlantic Club Basin, a sunrise signal was a warning to begin active preparations for the coming of the Thistle. At a quarter of 12 there was a mild sort of luffing match between the two boats, and the Thistle appeared to have the best of it, as she was then alongside the Volunteer. Both boats were clear of north and heading for Coney Island. The Thistle had a small boat in tow, and the Volunteer had a small boat in tow. The Thistle was then six miles an hour and puff.

GRAND ARMY MATTERS.

General Fairchild Not a Candidate for Re-election—Department Changes.

MILWAUKEE, September 13th.—A special from Madison says: Commander-in-Chief Fairchild states that he is not a candidate for re-election at the coming meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has so expressed himself to hundreds of veterans who have been urging him to stand for re-election, that he might be vindicated. General Fairchild says that he cannot afford to devote another year to the duties of Commander-in-Chief, who has to consume all his time, to the entire exclusion of his private business. He says he has no idea who will succeed him.

The Commander-in-Chief announces that Idaho has been detached from the Department of Utah, the Department of Idaho established, and W. H. Nye, of Boise City, appointed Commander, and that Arizona has been set apart from the Department of California, the Department of Arizona established, and A. L. Grow, of Tombstone, appointed Department Commander. There are now forty departments in the country.

JACK SHARP'S CASE.

The New York Supreme Court Hears Arguments on the Sharp Appeal.

NEW YORK, September 13th.—The extraordinary session of the general term of the Supreme Court, called to hear the appeal from Jacob Sharp's appeal from his conviction for burglary, assembled this morning. Judge Van Brunt presided, flanked on either side by Judges Daniels, Brady and Bartlett.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Stickney asking if the Court would listen to the argument should be concluded to-day. Judge Van Brunt, having conferred with his colleagues, announced that the Court would sit until 5:30 o'clock, and that six hours for the argument, which, divided up evenly between counsel, was considered sufficient.

Colonel Bourke Cochrane then began his argument on behalf of Sharp.

RATE WAR.

Cutting in Railroad Fares Which Affects Even California.

(Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, September 13th.—[Special.]—Low rates were here announced to-day than at any time since the railroads formed. Scalpers' prices are even lower than yesterday to western points, the figures being: To Chicago \$15, to Cincinnati \$13, to St. Louis \$12, to Kansas City \$21, which is a cut of 10 to 15, and from \$3 to \$5 less than regular rates to intermediate points, with reduction to California and California.

A dispatch was received from Cincinnati that the New York Central had begun to-day to sell round-trip tickets to that place. A very interesting feature of the New York Central is the fight between brokers and agents of the railroad companies to get ahead of each other in buying up return tickets. The brokers say that they can sell return tickets to the railroad companies at higher rates than they are getting for them from their customers.

STRIKING MINERS.

Both Union and Non-Union Men Demanding Increased Pay.











## CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

Evening Edition for Northern California and Oregon, issued at 9 P. M., carrying far later news than any other paper on the coast.

## SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. F. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants Exchange; also Sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco, Grand and Palace Hotel, New Market, Market Street, Ferry and Junction of Market and Montgomery Street News Stands. Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

## TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

There are thirty-five thousand miners on a strike in the Pennsylvania coal region. The race to determine which American yacht should defend the cup against the Thistle was not satisfactory yesterday. There will be a great demonstration in Cork to-day on the occasion of the funeral of the victims of last week's riot.

In Manitoba the people are becoming very bitter against the Dominion Government, and there is some talk of open revolt. A riotous demonstration occurred in Sofia yesterday on the part of Prince Ferdinand's admirers.

The United States Marshal has levied upon the property of the Milam Mining Company, in Nevada county, to satisfy an unpaid fine. Governor Waterman was sworn into office yesterday in San Francisco. His only official act has been to appoint Hon. Marcus D. Boruch his Private Secretary.

## GOVERNOR WATERMAN.

R. W. Waterman has become Governor of California. Because he has had little experience in statecraft, there are those who look forward to weakness and mismanagement on his part, now that the weighty trust of the Chief Magistracy is thrust upon him. We know, as do all the people, that outside the circle of Governor Bartlett's family, none more deeply regret his death than Governor Waterman. He has not desired to take upon him the cares of State. He has no political ambition whatever to promote. He has prayed that the life of Governor Bartlett might be spared, and that the burden of the high office be not put upon his shoulders. But it has come to pass that he must take up the duty of succession to the station has imposed upon him, and those who have counted upon his want of experience, will now find that they have underrated the capacity of the man.

He is of the sturdy order of men whose conservatism partakes somewhat of the rugged character that, by partisan prejudice, might be interpreted as of a stubborn order. But Governor Waterman's conservatism, we believe, is that of the honest man who takes his steps with caution and slowly, and never turns backward on the path of duty in the face of obstacles. His processes of thought may be found slower than those of men more experienced in public life, but he will go straight and to the center of purpose. If purity of motive, singleness of heart, sterling good sense, business capacity, experience in encounter with difficulties in a long life of untiring industry; if force of character, sound judgment, self-reliance and the courage to do what is right irrespective of friend or foe, can serve a man in serving the people, then, unless we entirely mistake the man, the State of California has in its new Governor one who will reflect honor upon the office, and manage the grave trusts committed to him with straightforwardness, good business sense and unflinching courage. He is a just man, a lover of fair play and open-dealing at all times and under all circumstances. He is a generous man, with a heart that melts before human suffering, and responds instantaneously to worthy woe, while it is steered against hypocrisy, for he penetrates the disguise of pretense with ease. We know of manifestations of this big-heartedness and generosity that if published to the world would cause him to blush like a girl and command for him the praises of all men.

We do not believe Governor Waterman is the man who can be used—let no one make a mistake on that head. If any have sought to ask of him they should not seek to approach him by indirection, but meet him as man to man with the thought upon the lip, and expect a response as honest as it will be irrevocable.

We do not believe he is the man who will be subservient to bosses or cliques, but that he will have the interests of the whole people closely at heart. He will not, as we judge him, lend himself to advance private ambitions or conserve the ends of mere political schemes. He is a party man from conviction, but, above all, is an honest one determined to enjoy his own respect, and will be Governor, not for party, but for the people.

Unless all means of estimating human character fail, it may be written now that no dishonorable act will tarnish his gubernatorial career, and that he will go out of office as he comes in, "clean-handed and independent. He assumes the duties of his new trust under embarrassing circumstances, and is the target of criticism by the whole State. He will enter the Capital conscious that the eyes of nearly a million people are upon him, and that his every step will be scrutinized with unsparring keenness. But we believe he will inspire full confidence, and unless the reputation that precedes him is false, and what those say of him who best know him are untrue, and he abandons the rule that has been the standard of his life, he will serve in the office with no higher ambition than to do his whole duty and well, and leave it clean-handed, with self-respect and enjoying the esteem of his fellow citizens.

## AN IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.

In our news columns will be found an account of a proposition said to be made by the Southern Pacific Company to augment immigration to California. It is, simply, to secure so low a rate of passage that no worthy man will be deterred from coming to us from the Arctic regions and torrid intolerableness of the East. Governor Stanford is said to have expressed the belief that immigrant passengers can be brought for as low a rate as \$15, and that the Central Pacific Company will make no

charge from Ogden to California for immigrants who come with the honest intention of settling in this State.

This is a very important proposition, and is of the utmost interest to all citizens of the State who have its welfare and development at heart. While the scheme is not yet fully worked out, the circumstantiality of the recital we quote, is such as to warrant the belief that the proposition may early take a tangible form. If it does, it will justify the wisdom of Governor Stanford, for he is said to have declared that he preferred to transport many intending settlers at \$15, to carrying a less number of visitors upon the roads at a heavy figure for fare.

The chief and great need of California is people of the desirable kind; sober, industrious men and women of some small means who are willing to lay hand to the spade and the plow, and stir mother earth to her full ability to yield produce for the need and comfort of man. Governor Stanford is a far-seeing man, and perceives that the immediate dollar of the first-class passenger, who comes only to satisfy curiosity, and with no intention of remaining, is of less value than the penny of the man who proposes to come to us and be of us, and help us in developing the possibilities of this great State. We cannot at this time dwell upon the magnitude of the rumored scheme or the immensely important part it will play in State development. To all intelligent persons the mere outline statement of the facts is amply sufficient. Any right means to bring us worthy immigrants will be approved. None have been advanced at once so generous and conclusive as that of the Southern Pacific Company.

But if this scheme is put into operation the owners of lands in California must not permit speculators to use them as vantage grounds from which to prey upon the home-seeker. Landed proprietors ought to see to it that prices are not inflated, and that the newcomer is not received for the purpose of being plucked. Moreover, the landed proprietors and men of large interests in California should see to it that liberal credit terms are given the newcomers, that will enable them, even on virgin lands, to subsist comfortably until they secure a sure foothold. Colony tracts should be prepared, and lands to be subdivided made ready by reservation of roads, provision of water, educational reserves, grant of privileges, and, if need be, accompanied by money advances to enable the new homes to be erected. Such a policy will result happily—such of grasping character, one of non-preparation, hard terms, mistrust and exaction, will visit upon us deserved punishment.

There is a deal of pother indulged in by Democratic organs because Grand Army men refused to march under a Cleveland "hanger" at Wheeling. It turns out that the banner was suspended over the street for the express purpose of compelling the Grand Army men to walk under it, that their enemies might taunt them thereafter. The veterans learned of this and refused to become victims to Democratic viciousness, and that appears to be all there is in it. If the banner had been one of the ordinary decorations, put up among others, the Boys in Blue would have paid no attention to the flag and have marched under it. But it was put up as a political rag, put up by a single individual for the express purpose of inviting trouble. The celebration was non-political and the Grand Army veterans had done nothing to give it a political twist. The banner was not hung out of honor of the President of the United States, but in honor of Grover Cleveland as a leader of the Democracy—which, by the way, is performing the feat of going in opposite directions at the same time, and irrespective of their leader, who takes neither. The whole Wheeling affair reflects discredit upon no one but the committee that permitted the hanging out of the political banner.

The Cleveland Leader thinks California "land crazy." The Leader will change its mind some day. Instead of being land crazy, California may be more truthfully spoken of as "land stupid," since not half our own people are fully awake to the magnificent capacity of the soil under its climatic conditions. We have here an empire of illimitable wealth and productive capacity, and a heritage of goodness and greatness such as no other people on this continent have come into. When we fully awake to it, when we bring it to an approach towards its highest possibilities, so far from being looked back upon as land crazy, we will be deemed by the coming generations to have been slow and stupid. Let not our Eastern contemporary borrow trouble concerning the enthusiasm of Californians over their lands and climates; they at least will not beseech the Buckeyes to buy land here that is less valuable than the best in Ohio, to say nothing whatever of the climate on top of the soil.

The Chicago Times is not friendly to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. It seldom allows an opportunity to pass to give it a "dig." It cannot, therefore, be said to be prejudiced for the defendant when it declares that Governor Stanford was justified by the law in refusing to answer the impertinence of the Pacific Railroad Commission. It says of the decision of the Court refusing a peremptory mandamus:

"The ground of the refusal is ample and its validity unquestionable. The Railway Commission is not a judicial body. It possesses no judicial power. In the degree that Congress assumed to clothe it with judicial powers, Congress transcended its own power. It is merely a parliamentary commission of inquiry, having no more authority to inquire, nor power to compel answers to inquiry than a parliamentary committee has. As a committee of Congress cannot override the constitutional guarantees of personal security, so neither can a committee of Congress in the power of Congress to create. And it is to be noted that this logic of Judge Field's decision applies to the Interstate Commerce Commission no less than to the Pacific Railroad Commission."

The Inter-Ocean referring to the decision of Judges Field, Sawyer and Sabin in the Railway Commission case against Governor Stanford, thinks the nation again has reason to congratulate itself on the existence of a Supreme Court. And it adds: "For what? The decision of Mr. Justice Field settles is no more nor less than this, that the United States Government, or any co-ordinate branch thereof, shall not be to any citizen of the United States what an inquisitor of Spain once was to Spaniards. That the force of Congress shall be checked by the force of the common law."

## WASHINGTON BARTLETT.

A Long and Honorable Career of Public Faithfulness.

[San Francisco Alta, September 13th.] Washington Bartlett, came of, on his father's side, good old Puritan stock, and the many sterling qualities possessed by those sturdy pioneers who founded a new nation among the black fastnesses and the forests of the New England coast were strongly developed in him, and were apparent in all his acts, both public and private. His intimate friends recognized and admired them. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and came to the country, migrated to the Southern States. He was a slaveholder, the elder Bartlett was never reconciled to the system of slavery, and was especially bitter against all who treated their slaves cruelly.

Washington was the eldest son of Cosam and Sarah E. Bartlett. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, on the 29th of February, 1824. His paternal ancestors came over from England early in the seventeenth century and settled in the town of Newbury, Massachusetts. Stephen Bartlett, his great grandfather, was an elder brother of Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the Continental Congress, first Governor of the State of New Hampshire and United States Senator. Stephen obtained a large grant of land in New Hampshire. Cosam, the father of Washington, was born in the village of Bath, New Hampshire, studied at Dartmouth College and obtained a license to practice law. He was already stated, the elder Bartlett moved to the Southern States. He married in Charleston, South Carolina, his wife being a Jewess. In 1857 Washington's father removed to Tallahassee, and was elected Mayor of that town. He was Mayor of that town, Public Printer, a member of the Territorial Legislature and a member of the convention which framed the first State Constitution. He died in 1850.

The boyhood of Washington Bartlett was passed at home. Although the facilities at that time were rather limited for an extensive education, yet Washington went through a very fair course of study. As a boy, he was noted for his bright intellect and powers of absorbing knowledge, and retaining it. He appeared to have a bent toward the printing trade and journalism. His first venture in this line was at Tallahassee, Fla., shortly after he was 21 years of age. He had a complete outfit of type, a press and all the material for publishing the paper. Shortly after the close of the Mexican war the California gold fever broke out in a virulent form all over the country. Young Bartlett got it badly, and determined once to join the ranks of those early pioneers who were seeking thousands toward the new El Dorado of the West. Young Bartlett, however, with that foresight and prudence which showed so strong in him in after life, did not become unduly excited by the gold fever. He decided that a newspaper in the new country would be needed, and, acting upon his own advice, he shipped his entire outfit to California. He sailed from Charleston in January, 1849, on board the merchantman Othello. After a voyage of eleven months he arrived in San Francisco in November, 1849. The gold excitement was rampant. Everyone was heading for the diggings. But young Bartlett clung to the purpose of starting a newspaper.

In January of 1850 he started the *Journal of Commerce*, a daily paper, having as a partner John Kobb, he himself being the editor. From the beginning the editor earnestly and courageously labored for the project of having California admitted to the Union as a State. This object was accomplished in September of the same year. In the fire of May 4, 1850, Mr. Bartlett's office was destroyed, but the press and type were saved. During the session of the first Legislature, at San Jose, Mr. Bartlett obtained an interest in the public printing, and took a portion of his material to San Jose. His partner, meanwhile, had established the *Stockton Journal*. When the second fire occurred all the material in this city was destroyed, and that which had been in use at San Jose was called into requisition, and the partnership relation with Kobb was severed. In 1851 Bartlett, in association with Benjamin E. Buckner, issued the *Public Balance*, a daily paper. This copartnership did not exist for any very long period. In 1853, Bartlett and his brothers, Cosam and Julian Bartlett and Columbus Bartlett, established the *Evening News*. This was discontinued in 1859, when Columbus Bartlett, in partnership with Edward Conner and William H. Rhodes ("Caxton"), commenced the publication of the *True Californian*. The *Evening News* took part in the Know-Nothing campaign, and sided strongly with the Know-Nothing ticket. At the election Mr. Bartlett voted for the American nominee for Governor, J. Neely Johnson. As a journalist he proved himself to be a faithful and untiring supporter of all that was just, and honorable, and an opponent of corruption in all its phases.

In 1856 Mr. Bartlett joined the Vigilance Committee, and was assigned to the duty of an armed captain. It was at this time, too, that he began to take an active part in local and State politics. From October, 1857, to October, 1858, he was a deputy under County Clerk William Duer, being assigned to the Twelfth District Court, Edward Norton, Judge. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislature, as a member of the People's party. In that official capacity he earned an enviable record, and was re-elected to the office in 1861, and again in 1867. The Democratic party nominated county clerk in 1866, but he was defeated at the polls. As County Clerk he made the office pay an income. When his third term as County Clerk was completed Mr. Bartlett was appointed a member of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners by Governor Haight, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James H. Cutler.

There was a brief period in which Washington Bartlett practiced law in association with his brother Columbus. For several years, dating from 1870, he was Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the city. In 1872 he entered into the real estate business with Daniel L. Randolph, now Vice-Consul for Brazil at this port. In 1873 the People's Union, an independent party, nominated Bartlett for the State Senate, and he was elected. He was defeated on the ticket, A. S. Halliday, was defeated. In this campaign E. W. McKinstry was elevated to the Supreme Bench. During the session of the Legislature Mr. Bartlett was with the Independents, supporting for United States Senator George H. Ragsdale. He also voted for John S. Hager for the next session of the Legislature the independent organization had disappeared, and Mr. Bartlett acted right along with the Democratic party. He was elected to the Judiciary Committee, and made Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing.

As Senator he sustained the reputation which he had already established. Honesty in politics was his motto, and he carried up to it. His aspirations have been cast upon him as legislator. His vote was always ready to be cast on the right side of any proposition. By the election of 1880 the people of this city decided to have a new charter drafted to be submitted for their approval. Mr. Bartlett had, at the time Horace Hawes' Consolidation Act was passed, been one of the prime movers to secure its adoption, and in 1880 he was one of the first selected to serve as a freeholder in the framing of a new charter. At the meetings of the Board of Freeholders Mr. Bartlett's advice was much sought after on intricate questions concerning the city's government.

In 1882 the Democratic party was sadly in need of a candidate for the Mayoralty to pit against Maurice Blake, the popular champion of the Republican party. The choice fell upon Mr. Bartlett, and he cheerfully took up his cudgel of war and

entered the arena amid the plaudits of his supporters. Nor was the choice ill-chosen, as was proven on election day. Mr. Bartlett was elected by a majority of 2,526 votes. On the 10th of May, 1882, Mr. Bartlett showed himself to be as capable of filling that office with dignity and honor as he had other positions of trust. From the time he entered upon his duties he never swerved from the path which he had carved out for himself. With his recognizing and appreciating all that was due to his party, he did not once allow any party principles to overcome his sense of right and justice. He kept his eyes on all the departments of the City Government, and was on the alert for any sign of a job attempt to defraud the taxpayers. He used the veto power unsparingly wherever he thought he detected anything wrong, and undoubtedly in this way saved to the city many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In 1884 the Democratic party again chose him as a candidate, and once again the people ratified the selection by giving him 2,834 votes majority over his Republican rival, W. L. Merry. His second term was a repetition of the first. The Mayor had a wide reputation for his ability to public trusts and the cause of the people.

In the Democratic State Convention of September, 1886, Washington Bartlett was nominated for Governor on the 31 day of September, on the second ballot, receiving 309 votes, against 137 for ex-Speaker Berry and 46 for M. F. Tarpey. The people of the city had not lost their liking and respect for the man who had served them so well and honestly as Mayor, and the people of the interior knew of him well by reputation, and sent in encouraging statements to the effect that they would rally around him and make him Governor. The contest was close, and for many days after election day it was doubtful whether Swift or Bartlett had won. At last the official returns announced that Mayor Bartlett had received a majority of 652 votes and was the next Governor. He took his seat in the hall of the Capitol, and Monday night he participated in it.

Of his devotion to duty during the brief period he occupied the gubernatorial chair the public is entirely familiar. When about fifty years of age, Washington Bartlett had acquired an estate of perhaps little less than \$100,000, and he stated that he had no desire to further increase his worldly possessions. Two hundred dollars a week he thought sufficient to meet all his wants, and his income in excess of that amount he gave away in judicious and unostentatious charity. He was greatly interested in the establishment of manual training in public schools, and in regard to this he was a most successful advocate. "In a time of peace and untroubled prosperity, with a high rate of taxation, the State is spending more than her income. She is not getting value for the outlay. This is all wrong and must be stopped. When the Legislature adjourns, I am resolved, I intend to look into the management of all the public institutions. It is there and in the Board of Examiners that I shall do my most useful work."

Only a few weeks ago he said: "It may seem strange that I, who trust so deeply to the mercy of God, should refuse to pardon those who are suing for mercy in the State Prisons; but I believe it to be my duty to consider the best interests of the whole State, of the law-abiding citizens of the State; and though I pity the poor inmates of the prison, I do not think it right to set them free. It has been proved to be bad policy by the many pardons that have been given hitherto. Personally, if my feelings alone were to be considered, I would set every prisoner free, and I have no doubt if I had strength to look over the papers in their cases, I would find some I could pardon."

"I have always considered my office a sacred trust given to me by the people, and that I must discharge my duty to them without regarding my own personal feelings."

His conscientious devotion to the trust placed in him by the people of the State is well illustrated by what he said to an intimate friend at Highland Springs last June. "I would like my administration," said he, "to be so managed as to influence the young men of California to depend on honest work and not on political offices. I hope before my term of office expires the way will be found to make the public schools of the State efficient training schools for the children, so that in agricultural districts the children will be taught how to develop the resources of the land to the best advantage; in mining districts the schools shall be directed with special advantages for getting a practical knowledge of chemistry, geology, etc., and so on. When the time comes, I shall not be sorry to have a rest, but there was no time when I could do it honorably. If a man accepts a position of trust he must not leave his work. If I had known that the I had to do, would kill me, I should have kept on just the same, for I could not shirk it. I think it has finished me."

Two brothers survive him, Frank A. Bartlett, of New Orleans, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and Columbus Bartlett, of the city.

The deceased also leaves a large number of nephews and nieces. Thomas P. Randolph, one of his nephews, is at present Executive Secretary.

In the Bancroft library there is the one known copy of the first issue of the *Journal of Commerce*, its title being "California as It is and as It May Be—A Guide to the Gold Region." Under the title is this imprint:

San Francisco: Printed by Washington Bartlett, No. 8 Clay street, 1849.

The Fish Commissioners. At the meeting of the Board of Fish Commissioners in San Francisco, Deputy Fish Commissioner Catania reported fines to the amount of \$3,000 imposed upon Chinamen in San Francisco for illicit fishing, but only \$150 had been collected, most of the cases having been appealed.

Two communications from residents of Tuolumne county, one signed by 290 names, the other by 150, were received, requesting that action be taken by the Commission in regard to Stanislaus river, where the dam on the river had constructed two dams, one at Knight's Ferry and the other six miles above, effectually stopping the fish from coming down the river. Notice has been given to the dam-owners, but it has been disregarded. The Board resolved to take immediate action.

A communication was received from residents of Colusa, alleging the incompetency of certain patrolmen appointed by the Board to prevent unlawful fishing in the Sacramento river. From sunrise to sunset on Sunday the river was not watched, and certain parties are in the habit of catching salmon with nets on that day near Colusa. The law is almost entirely disregarded. The Commissioners resolved to attend to the matter.

Seven communications were received from citizens in various parts of the State complaining of the destruction of the trout streams by the dumping of sawdust into their waters from sawmills located on their banks. One from G. B. Swain of Chico lamented the destruction of fish in the well-known Clear creek, in Plumas county, due to unscrupulous lumbermen on the banks. The Board decided in relation to sawdust dumping that it be recommended that the District Attorneys of the different counties commence suits against the offenders, as they have better facilities than the Commission. The money at the disposal of the Commission will not allow any expensive litigation.

Captain Todman, who by authority of the Commission, established a hatchery on the lake, has hatched out 500,000 Tahoe trout which have been distributed all over the country. In return for the salary of J. M. Francis, who was for a short time the latter offers the use of his hatchery. The Commission resolved to investigate, and if it is deemed advisable \$300 will be expended

on the hatchery and it will be employed in hatching trout from Marlett Lake, near Carson City, and silver trout from Lake Tahoe.

A. E. Bennett, of Martinez, was appointed Deputy Fish Commissioner. W. E. Elliott, Captain of the Commission's patrol boat, was also appointed a deputy, so that he might have authority to act in the absence of the Chief of Patrol.

The steam patrol boat has been laid up a couple of days in her stead. One hundred dollars per month is saved by this change, besides an increased efficiency is attained, as the unlawful fishermen soon learned to know the patrol boat, which they could see at a great distance and might for a place of safety before she could come up.

T. L. Sutton, of Vallejo, was also appointed a deputy. He was recently recommended by many citizens of Solano and Sonoma counties. In his capacity of Deputy Constable he has been preying on the unlawful fishermen of the San Pablo Bay, and wrested fines from them to the amount of \$1,000.

How a Reconciliation was Effected. The San Francisco Chronicle says that a Mrs. Thompson of Sacramento was a passenger on the steamer Apache which arrived in that city Monday night. Her son is a clerk in a Montgomery-street clothing store. She had imagined him in his daily avocation. The husband, a gentlemanly stranger who happened within reach of his smooth and elegant oratory to purchase pants made for his grandfather, and to believe that the coats of '80 were the latest style, secure from the wiles and fascinations of the gentler sex. But she was mistaken. A dart from Cupid's bow penetrated through the darkness of the clashing mast and pierced Thompson's heart. The gallant salesman responded to the call, and the result was that on Sunday his mother was started by the river boat. She had heard of the young lady of her son's choice and had warned him that she would never be received as her daughter. She telegraphed her coming, and Monday night her son and his wife were at the boat to meet her.

Thompson went on board as soon as the boat landed and proceeded to mollify the old lady. How he succeeded is not known, but shortly after he returned to the wharf and asked his wife to accompany him to his mother's cabin. They started for the gangway just as the boat's engine began to exhaust her steam. Between the darkness and the steam the roadway became clouded. Thompson mistook a manstep and went over the wharf, his wife clinging to him. There was a loud splash and the noise of the steam. Lettles were brought and ropes were quickly lowered. Had Thompson fallen in alone he must surely have drowned, but his wife is a splendid swimmer and struck a boldy her daughter-in-law in her arms. It goes without saying that the lecture of the young couple was indefinitely postponed. A hack was called and all three were driven up town, laughing merrily at the accident.

**That Tired Feeling**  
The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly, and without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Sold by all Druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**

## REMOVAL!

CHAS. ROBIN, CLOTHIER.

Is now permanently located in his New Store, 612 and 614 K street

(A few doors west of the Capital Hotel).

His friends and the public are invited to call and examine his fine stock of

Gents' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

Also, a lot of BOYS' SUITS of good quality.

PRICE NO OBJECT.

## MUSIC! MUSIC!

GENERAL BOULANGER'S GRAND MARCH, BY SEN REVENANT DE LA REVEUE, will be played by Canon's Band of Fifty-one Instruments, at the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY NEXT. Just received and for sale at

DALE & CO'S, 118

## CHEAP EASTERN EXCURSION

ON SEPTEMBER 19TH, 20TH AND 21ST THE Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, "Sage's Route," will sell first-class excursion tickets to St. Louis and return for \$67.50 on account of G. B. and W. B. C. Rummel, but the rate is open to the public. Sleeping-car berths reserved and sold at the rate of \$1.00. W. B. RAILTON, Agent, at 925 Second St., 23rd St.

## PORK PACKING

Mohr & Yoerk

ARE NOW EXTENSIVELY ENGAGED IN Packing, and have constantly on hand SPARKERS, THICKS, PIGS' FEET, etc., at Low Prices. Fresh Cured Bacon and Lard. Also, all kinds of SAUSAGES of superior quality.

ADDRESS: R. E. GOGINGS, 904 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

## MONEY

Refunded in every instance where GOGINGS' CELEBRATED ACQUIC AND LIVER PILLS AND IRON TONIC fails to effect a CURE OF CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIA OR BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

ADDRESS: R. E. GOGINGS, 904 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

## NOTICE!

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, California, September 2, 1887. Pursuant to instructions from the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, of date August 15, 1887, conveyed in the Hon. Commissioner's letter "R" of August 26, 1887:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE indemnity withdrawal of all lands in the Sacramento Land District under the Grant of July 25, 1866, to the California and Oregon Railroad Company has been revoked, and the lands covered thereby open to settlement.

On Wednesday, October 12, 1887, said lands will be open to filing and entry. Witness my hand the day and year first above written. SELLER, HETZEL, Register.

A BIG BARGAIN—BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, in complete order, at less than half their cost; extra-line Tables, with Delaney's Patent Steel Spring Cushions, very Beautiful, Rich Cues, etc., at \$100 and \$125; worth \$250 and \$300. Call at 1001 Broadway, E. E. PRICE, St. George Lodging-house, 1007 1/2 Fourth Street, Sacramento.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE BOOM CONTINUES.

Brocade Silk Velvets, at 75 cents per yard.

Misses' and Children's Merino Vests, at 20 cents; supply unlimited.

Two Cases Striped Flannel, just opened, at 35 cents per yard.

Something New and Stylish in Dress Trimmings and Ladies' Neckwear.

E. LYON & CO., No. 780 J street, Sacramento.

**MARVELOUS BARGAINS!**  
Are You in Need of Furniture?  
The exceedingly LOW PRICES we are now quoting goods at should prompt these that are in need of anything in our line to call and examine our stock at once.  
Country Orders, small or large, promptly and carefully attended to.  
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